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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 15 "
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 20 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 25 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 30 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 35 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 40 "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " 45 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "

NIGHT CARS.

12.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m.	
7.45 " " 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 15 "
9.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 20 "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 25 "
10.00 " " 10.30 " "	" " 30 "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 35 "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " 40 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 45 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "

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On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tat Shee Tai)	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30
SEK KONG	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55
SEK KONG	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05
SEK KONG	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25
SEK KONG	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.35
SEK KONG	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55
SEK KONG	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.05
SEK KONG	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.15
SEK KONG	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.25
SEK KONG	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.45
SEK KONG	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55
SEK KONG	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.15

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.
SEK KONG	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.55
SEK KONG	arr. 7.15	arr. 7.25	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25
SEK KONG	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35
SEK KONG	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55
SEK KONG	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05
SEK KONG	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25
SEK KONG	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35
SEK KONG	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55
SEK KONG	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05
SEK KONG	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25
SEK KONG	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.35
SEK KONG	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
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SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Ferries	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
Ferries	8.30	12.00	8.30	12.00
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HONGKONG CHINESE

COMMERCIAL NEWS

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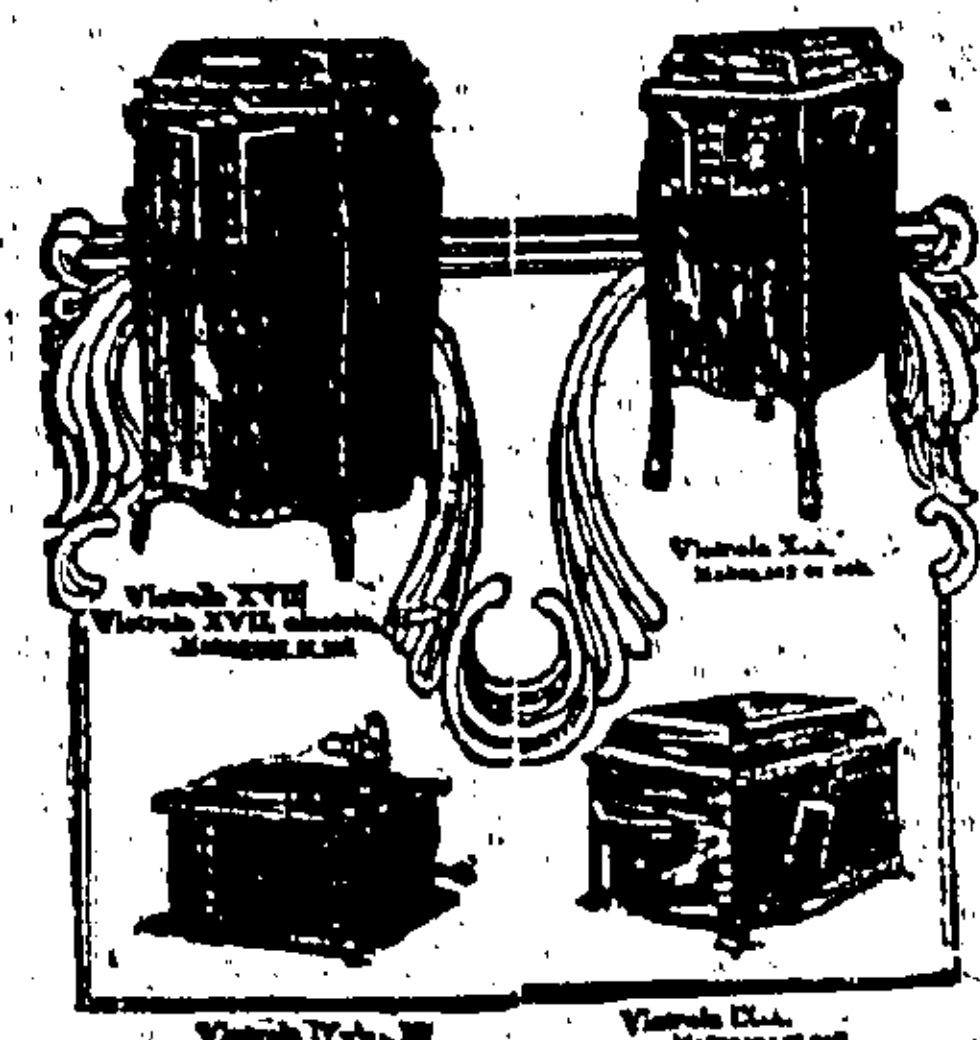
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STATE OWNERSHIP OF MINES. MR. SIDNEY WEBB'S SCHEME.

During the Coal Industry Commission Mr. Sidney Webb urged the necessity for the nationalisation of the mines as the only means of adequately improving the position of the miners in regard to housing, accidents and special diseases and infantile mortality, of dealing economically and efficiently with the nation's coal resources, and of ensuring a regular and cheap supply of coal.

In his evidence, he stated that the root cause of the relative inefficiency of the British coal supply was its foundation on private profit-making. This inefficiency, which was seriously detrimental to national well-being was not to be ascribed to personal shortcomings in those who directed the various branches of the industry. There seemed no ground for accusing the mining engineers, or the directors or managers of collieries, or the merchants or dealers in coal, of any technical inefficiency. Indeed, it was not suggested that there was among them for the most part, any inefficiency in getting profits. To the economist of today, as to the statesman, an efficiently directed industry of coal supply would be one which:

(a) provided for all the persons engaged in the industry the essential conditions of a civilized life, full opportunity for individual development and civil efficiency, so far as was compatible with the necessary conditions;

(b) reduced to a minimum the number and gravity of the casualties incidental to the industry, and the impairment of health by its special diseases;

(c) produced the required amount of coal when and where it was wanted with the greatest regularity and the smallest possible efforts and at the smallest cost engaged—which (and not the amount of wages or salaries) the economist meant by "cost of production";

(d) made as economical as possible a draft on the nation's irreplaceable resources in coal.

It was on these four points that the present system of administration of coal-mining and coal-distributing was (according to the weighty judgment of Sir Richard Radcliffe, the experienced Chief Inspector of Mines) "extraneous and wasteful"—like as regarded "human life and personal development, the nation's coal, and expense to the consumer. The cause of this waste and extravagance was the present system, or absence of system, which made the management of coal-mining, the marketing of the coal, and its retail distribution the sport of individual enterprise and competition for profit, without union of aim or co-ordination of effort, each of the jostling rivals seeking, and being tested by, not public service, but merely private gain.

Only national ownership could meet the necessities of the position. Nationalization was called for (1) as the only means of adequately improving the position of the miners with regard to housing, accidents, and special diseases, and infantile mortality; (2) as the only means of dealing economically and efficiently with the nation's coal resources; and (3) as the only means of ensuring that the coal is supplied to the consumers.

A MINERS' HOUSING FUND

The housing conditions of the mining population, which constituted a grave national peril, could only be effectively dealt with by a public authority of national scope. What was wanted was a prompt expenditure of something like 10 or 15 millions sterling; the planning of a whole series of well-designed, new villages, placed in situations easy of access to the whole of each part of the coalfield; and built at the cost of a national housing fund provided by the mining industry as a whole. It would plainly be impracticable to arrange for such a subsidy while leaving private colliery owners, whether separately or united in any capitalist trust, to reap the pecuniary profits.

Such a miners' housing fund, moreover, must not be provided, any more than any other national purpose should be paid for, by a tax on coal, even of only a penny per ton. A better method would be to charge the Miners' National Housing Fund on the mining royalties, when these were for other reasons made national property. If the royalty-owners were compensated by being paid the present selling value of their incomes (say 10 years' purchase), the interest and sinking fund payable by the Government on the capital required (say 6 per cent.) would leave an annual fund of a couple of millions, which might be allocated to housing, without causing any increase in the price of coal.

With regard to accidents and special diseases, it was not usually realized that the miner was always "in the trenches." On the average 3,000 casualties were officially reported each week as serious enough to involve absence from work for at least seven days (some 25 being fatal). Public attention was fixed on explosions of freedamp or coal dust, sometimes killing men by scores or hundreds; but these were the least of the dangers. For more serious were the falls of side or roof, occurring to somebody's grave hurt at the rate of nearly 800 every year in the year, and accounting for 600 deaths and 92,000 serious injuries annually. Shaft accidents took place two a day, killing a couple of men daily, and gravely injuring several others.

In addition, more than 25,000 men and boys were maimed or crushed, annually (and over 200 killed), by being run over underground by trams or tubs, and over 75,000 more suffered injuries incapacitating them for over seven days (some 200 being killed) by accidents classed only as "miscellaneous." They were, in the case of the miners, "coining their blood for drachmas." The liability to accident in the different coalfields varied considerably, South Wales having by far the worst record, not only for accidents from explosions and those from falls of side or roof, for which there might be some excuse in the character of the strata, but also for those from being run over by

trams or tubs. The Yorkshire coalfield disputed the bad eminence of South Wales in the number of accidents from falls of side or roof; the Scottish coalfields vied with that of Yorkshire in being the worst for shaft accidents; while the Northern coalfield came out best at all points. If all the coalfields of the kingdom could be made only as safe as those of Northumberland and Durham, the nation would save annually three or four hundred miners from death, and probably thirty to forty thousand from serious injury.

It was not contended that all accidents could be avoided; but it was a grave fact that under private ownership, the pecuniary interest of the colliery shareholders was permanently against the adoption, in their entirety, of the safeguards that the Home Office recommended; and the very fact that the coal-owners naturally resisted such improvements inevitably caused the Home Office to be reluctant to recommend all that it would wish to do.

COMPENSATION CHEAPER THAN PREVENTION.

Moreover, with colliery agents, pit managers and deputies or overlookers keenly aware that the working expenses must be kept down, it was impossible to secure sufficient thought or care, and sufficient expenditure on stricter supervision and more adequate precautions. A whole generation of financial experience of the Employers' Liability Act—a couple of decades of the Workmen's Compensation Act—had demonstrated a fact of momentous significance—namely, that it usually cost less to compensate for accident than to prevent them. The miners had at least some ground for their firm belief that a nationalized administration would (a) make general at all mines all the mechanical safeguards already in use at the best of them; (b) render easier the adoption of new safeguards and precautions; and (c) diminish risks by lessening the strength of the plea that accidents cost less than prevention.

With regard to diseases, also, the fear of increased expense to the owners, and of the political resistance which that fear caused, at present paralyzed the authority responsible for the miners' health. It stopped every educational course. With an adequately endowed and continuously working Research Department forming part of the Ministry of Mines under a system by which local mine managements would vie with one another in demanding the newest improvements, instead of resisting them, the miners might very reasonably expect a steady diminution of casualties and disease. It was impossible to exaggerate the national importance of this.

INFANT MORTALITY.

It was not a small matter for the nation that the miners, as a whole—one-tenth of the entire community—had the highest infantile mortality of any section—namely, 130 per 1,000 births—as compared with only 98.9 for agricultural labourers as a whole, and with 76.4 for the upper and middle class. The outstanding cause of this was to be found in the special conditions of the miner's home—the dirt that he and his sons brought in every day; the discomforts of his washing all over in the one room available for the family; the hanging up to dry of the wet and grimy pit clothes; the exceptionally hard work imposed on the miner's wife, not lessened by the habit of more than the average number of children.

Of course, this was no concern of the colliery shareholders and directors, and it would be equally outside the ken of a capitalist trust. Only a Ministry of Mines could take into account the effect that the industry was having on so large a proportion of the nation's children. There might be, on this ground alone, a universal installation of pithead baths, and provision of pit clothing, to be changed before going home. There might be some arrangement by which different shifts were made up entirely of men dwelling in different cottages, so as to avoid upsetting the household hour. It might be found that the most effective way of saving the lives of 20,000 or 40,000 miners' babies a year was to lay on hot water from a central station to every miner's cottage, and introduce other labour-saving devices, to counteract the extra burden that the miner's occupation imposed on the mother of his children. But no privately owned industry would or could do these things.

THE NATION'S COAL RESOURCES.

There was under a system of private ownership, not only no motive for an economical use of the nation's coal resources, but also none of the necessary knowledge of the problem as a whole. The system of letting the coal be got by 1,800 separate collieries, each working their 3,000 mines without co-ordination could hardly be claimed, in the light of up-to-date business methods, as efficient or economical. Such an anarchic chaos necessarily resulted over a term of years in the price of coal being kept up to what would pay the worst-situated, worst-equipped, and worst-managed mine that was required to maintain the output. Similarly, it resulted in the miner's wage being kept down to what this marginal mine could afford at such a price.

He submitted that there was no practicable remedy except national ownership. To merge all the 1,800 colliery concerns in a gigantic capitalist trust might be the means of remedying such of the waste and inefficiency as arose from disunity. But it would not solve the housing problem or that of the excessive infantile mortality; it would still be cheaper for the trust to compensate for accidents than to prevent them; there would be no more regard for the most economical use of the nation's irreplaceable stores of coal; and there would still be the causes of waste and inefficiency incidental to the present individual ownership of royalties.

Any proposal for a capitalist trust in coal, however camouflaged, would meet with the most strenuous opposition, not only from the Miners' Federation and the whole Labour Party, but also from the powerful co-operative movement, now beginning to have its own collieries,

which would certainly refuse to enter such a combination; from industrial users of coal; and from the 10-million domestic consumers. Such a proposal would be so universally unpopular as to bring down the strongest Government.

It might be urged that such a capitalist trust could be put under control; but a single monopolist concern, having its tentacles in every constituency in the kingdom, with a million families on its pay-roll, would be far too powerful a devil than to be dragged with a hook by the Home Office. From the standpoint of the consumers, such a monopoly would be scarcely less open to objection if it were, in an unholy profit-making alliance, the joint concern of the combined capitalists and the Miners' Federation. Finally, a Government which was administering a national system of railway and other transport, and also a national system of electricity generation, could hardly allow itself to be dependent for the regularity of its indispensable coal supply on a privately owned and administered coal trust. There was thus, politically, no alternative to national ownership.

COMPENSATION OVER £200,000,000.

The question of compensation on expropriation was, in the matter of coal, comparatively small and simple problem. Less than the retail price of one year's coal was involved; only a quarter of what the railways would cost; and fewer than 10,000 separate interests. According to the principles laid down by Lord Sumner's Liquor Trade Finance Committee, they should take as the basis for compensation the pre-war income and the pre-war estimate of its security as expressed in the number of years' purchase that such an income then normally sold for. The pre-war capitalization arrived at should be reduced by a percentage representing the average capital depreciation. There would be a valid claim for compensation in respect of particular assets (whether buildings, machinery, stocks, railway trucks, ships, etc.), all of which would pass to the Government, as in an amalgamation of companies. The Government might fairly claim to deduct the five or six years' depreciation and exhaustion of the coal, but, on the other hand, it would only be fair to add to the compensation based on pre-war income the amount of new capital actually put into the concern since the basic year.

Compensation on this basis would presumably be made payable to (a) the 8,000 recipients of royalty rents and wayleaves (less the Mineral Rights Duty); (b) the 1,800 colliery owners; (c) the 1,500 colliery companies; (d) the Preference and Ordinary shareholders; (e) the comparatively few individual owners of collieries.

Where collieries were worked primarily for the supply of particular businesses in the same ownership, they might be allowed to remain as they were, subject to all coal not used in the business being placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Mines at cost.

The same principles should be applied to the various businesses of factors, merchants, and dealers in coal where this formed more than a small fraction of such businesses. A large proportion of the persons employed would be engaged in service under the public administration, and to others the usual Civil Service compensation should be paid.

The witness suggested that the amount of Government stock that would be issued in satisfaction of all demands, if the principles of the Liquor Trade Finance Committee (England and Wales) were adopted, might be between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000, subject to a considerable recoupment by the railway administration in respect of the trucks taken over.

The Chairman, interrupting, asked whether the Government stock would bear interest.

Mr. Sidney Webb suggested that it was unnecessary to go into that question because there was always the alternative of issuing four per cent. stock at 84 or five per cent. stock at 100. The point was that whatever stock was issued should be saleable in the market so as to yield the amount of cash required.

The Chairman.—Would it be advisable to issue stock at a certain rate of interest for five years with a reduction in the rate of interest subsequently?—That is what I may call a question of financial technique. The Government would have to be very careful not to adopt any financial arrangements which would make the stock worth less in the market.

Would the stock be general stock or an earmarked stock?—Personally, I think it would be as profitable if the Government were to issue it as part of general stock, and not give it a fancy name. I think a fancy name is always a disadvantage to investors.

If you had Coal Stock, what would be your view about a special sinking fund to pay it off?—It would undoubtedly be desirable that there should be a special sinking fund in order to be perfectly and pedantically right, in view of the wasting nature of the property. I do not necessarily admit that the coal properties of the Kingdom would be a wasting asset, except after a long time. In this case, the enterprise would itself provide a sinking fund each year.

THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Webb, continuing his evidence, suggested that at the head of the whole administration, and directly responsible to the House of Commons, there must be a Minister for Mines, presiding over a Department adequately staffed for dealing alike with the scientific and mechanical, the medical and social, and the commercial and financial sides of the work.

The Chairman.—Do you suggest that a man should be appointed for a specified period?—I am a democrat, and I think it is indispensable that the nation's coal mines should be governed, like every other part of the administration, by the House of Commons, and I know of no other way than by a Minister responsible in the real sense to the House of Commons. Consequently, I think the Minister of Mines ought to be a member of the House of Commons, and ought to be liable to a vote of censure, and if such a vote were carried, it should bring down the whole Ministry.

Witness added that the Minister of Mines should have the counsel and criticism of a permanent and authoritative National Coal Council, composed of (a) the heads of the principal branches of the central administration; (b) representatives of the various main grades and sections of the million employees, who might be nominated by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and by any other organizations concerned; (c) possibly a representative each of the Treasury and of the public, canal, and electricity administration; and (d) an expert representative of the domestic consumers, who might be nominated by the co-operative movement.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A PLUCKY CHINESE. AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE.

Sing Kee, a Chinese who is sergeant of the 40th, has returned to New York to find himself a hero. He entered the Army after living six months in New York and upon getting off the giant troopship *Leviathan* found himself surrounded by newspaper men who demanded that he tell them something of his experiences.

"No talk about," the Chinese said, adding "what I do, I do, that's all."

Embarrassed when the reporters persisted, Sing Kee tried his best to be spared from telling what he did but some of his companions spoke up for him. It seems the reporters had learned somehow that the Chinese had won the "Croix de Guerre." From the account given, it seems that Sing Kee was one of twenty runners ordered to maintain communications between the advanced battalions in the battle of Mont Notre Dame on August 13th last. The enemy made it very hot for everyone and a gas attack took heavy toll among those in advanced positions.

Nineteen of the twenty were put out of action in the course of these operations but Sing Kee managed to keep going despite all danger and difficulties and staggered in at a most critical stage and delivered a highly important message before he collapsed with gas-filled lungs. He does not now remember how he did for he was in a dazed and semi-conscious condition, but he recalls having a vague impression that it was important for him to die somewhere where the message he bore would be seen and picked up. This determination kept him somehow on his feet until he reached his goal when he at once collapsed and remained at death's door in the hospital for some time.

Army surgeons regard this as one of the remarkable cases where a man's determination and will-power conquer physical handicaps. The "Croix de Guerre" was awarded to Sing Kee for one of the pluckiest exhibitions seen on the battlefield.—V. C. Star.

SMOKING IN CHURCH.

STARTLING IDEAS FOR MORE POPULAR SERVICES.

Worshippers at St. James' Church, Bermondsey, were appealed to last month for frank suggestions as to ways in which the Sunday evening service could be made more helpful and popular, with the result that some interesting replies have been received.

Eleven correspondents advocate that a part of the church, either a gallery or the back pews, should be reserved for smokers. It is suggested that where the pipe cannot be admitted the male will not go. Another member is anxious to know why a Lesson should always be read out of the Old Testament. It could be more profitably chosen, he thinks, from Carlyle or Ruskin.

When it comes to the sermon the vicar and his curate are in something of a quandary, so varied are the suggestions. Some want topical subjects, while others ask for a studious course of instruction in the problems of economics, ethics, or philosophy.

There is one suggestion which stands in a category by itself, and that is the advice to turn the church into a cinema. A hearty laugh at Charlie Chaplin does more good than any pie-jaw, says the writer.—Daily News.

tatives of the various main grades and sections of the million employees, who might be nominated by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and by any other organizations concerned; (c) possibly a representative each of the Treasury and of the public, canal, and electricity administration; and (d) an expert representative of the domestic consumers, who might be nominated by the co-operative movement.

Among the principal branches of the Ministry of Mines should be those of safety and health, in which the present Mines Department and the Home Office would be merged, and greatly developed; research; scientific costing and measurement; equipment and stores; and allocation for controlling the supply of the coal.

The existing coal districts should each be administered by a district superintendent, to be appointed by the Minister of Mines, who should be assisted by the counsel and criticism of a local coal council. The executive management of each pit or mine would be, as at present, in the hands of a responsible officer, duly qualified, and appointed by the Minister of Mines, with the advice of the local mines council. He should have the counsel and criticism of a pit committee, which, like the manager, would be under obligation to carry out every decision of the National Coal Council, to which there would always be a right of representation and appeal.

The note of the whole administration from top to bottom should be the fullest possible publicity. The Ministry should keep in its own hands the supply of all the public Departments and local authorities, including the railway, canal, electricity, gas, water, and tramway administrations—all industrial users of more than trifling magnitude; and all the export and import trade. With regard to domestic consumption, the Ministry should arrange for a regular supply by rail, canal, or coasting ship to every railway station; but the retailing and cartage should be undertaken locally. Whether the Ministry should itself conduct the export trade might be left for discussion.

What ought to be aimed at was—(1) absolute continuity of working, so as to guarantee the miners against any unemployment; (2) the security by local stocking against any breakdown of supply; (3) stability of the price to the home consumer, whether industrial or domestic. There was no warrant for any difference between summer and winter prices, and no need for a rise where there was a fall of snow. It was suggested that every industrial consumer should be guaranteed a supply for a term of years at no more than he had been paying. There was much to be said for fixing a price for household coal that should be as inviolable as the postage stamp, and uniform at every railway station in the kingdom.

PROSPECT OF FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG. UNEASINESS IN CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CANTON, June 13th.
The military situation in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has become more serious since General Luk Wing-ting has taken over the sole control of military affairs. It is stated that General Luk, who has decided to conclude a separate peace with the Peking Government, has to dissolve the Military Government and to dismiss the Canton Tsuchun, who are opposed to his peace proposals, by force of arms. This is why large armies of Kwangsi troops are being sent to Kwangtung at the present time.
It is said that the advanced guards of the Kwangsi troops arrived at Shui-hing yesterday. The Yunan troops in Sam-shui will bar their further progress.
Canton is being patrolled by well-armed police and machine-guns, are being placed at the entrances to the various barracks. A number of the leading residents called on the Tsuchun and the Civil Governor yesterday to ask if it was likely that there would be fighting near the city. They were informed that there was nothing to fear in Canton. Trouble, however, was expected in or near Shui-hing.

THE MISCHIEF-MAKER?
Commanders Li Kan-yuen, Shum Hung-ying, and many other leaders have denounced Li Yew-hon, the ex-Civil Governor, as the mischief-maker in the Southern provinces. Proofs have been found that he was associated with the troubles in the past and the Military and the Tsuchun have been requested to issue orders for his arrest, and to have his properties confiscated.

The Tsuchun proposes to dismiss the Defence Commissioner of Shui-hing and Yeung-kong, as the Commissioner (Ku Yat-kwong) is a strong supporter of Li Yew-hon. It is said that if Ku Yat-kwong will not obey the order for his dismissal, fighting will be commenced immediately.

Telegraphic communication between Canton and Yeung-kong has been stopped. It is announced that the passenger traffic on the Canton-Samshui line is to be suspended from to-day.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
We learn from a reliable source that General Luk Wing-ting, with the idea of abolishing the Military Government, has requested the Administrative Directors to state their policy in regard to the suspension of the peace conference in Shanghai. The question is hard to answer and it is expected that Luk will now request the Military Government to dissolve itself, failing which he will attempt to dissolve it with the aid of his troops.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.
The Foreign Diplomats held a special meeting yesterday and decided to request the President to remain in office.

Following the resignations of the President and the Cabinet, a meeting was held in the Lower House of the Peking Senate. It was decided that the resignation of the President should be rejected and the resignation of the Cabinet should be accepted when the strikes in various places have ended.

STABBING AFFRAY ON FRENCH SHIP. QUARTER-MASTER AND SECOND MATE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Chinese quarter-master of the *Tatonee*, a French vessel, was charged with stabbing the second mate.

Inspector Gordon stated that the ship left on Thursday and complainant was the only witness at present available.

Complainant stated that he ordered the quarter-master to tie up a parcel and the latter refused. An altercation ensued, which was stopped by the Captain. When witness retired to his cabin defendant stabbed him in the back. Another man snatched the knife from defendant and arrested him.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case.

MOTHER OF 24 CHILDREN.

It is doubtful if any living English woman has had a bigger family than Mrs. Howell, wife of a railway carter living at Compton, near Wolverhampton.
She has just given birth to triplets. In 21 years she has had 24 children, including triplets 11 years ago and twins six times. Fifteen children are living, and the eldest has served three years in the Army.
Application has been made for the King's Bounty.

CORRESPONDENCE. GRAVES IN THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—I was at the Catholic cemetery, yesterday, and was surprised to see the way in which the records of the Catholic graves are kept. A list which is posted on the wall of the cemetery is full of interrogative marks (thus ? ? ?) which are probably inserted by the priest in charge of the Catholic cemetery.

The names, sexes, and dates of the burials of a good number of people who have passed away and were buried there have been quite ignored.

It is curious to observe in the list that persons who were buried in the graves Nos. 3,531, 3,541, 3,550 and many other numbered graves do not bear any names and the dates of burial are unknown. I shall be much obliged if any person will give a satisfactory explanation of this. Yours, etc.

Hongkong, June 13th, 1919.

INSTABILITY OF LOCAL CURRENCY AND ITS EFFECTS

STRAWS THAT SHOW HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

A former well-known resident of Hongkong, writing from London, on April 25th, says:—

"Exchange has taken an extraordinary turn, and I sometimes wonder what the supporters of the *laissez-faire* policy think. What, for instance, would the late Mr. Hewitt say if he were alive to-day?"

The action of the Union Insurance Society of Canton shows how the wind blows, and though, of course, it may be argued that converting their capital to a sterling basis may be due chiefly to the fact that their business is already done largely in gold-using countries, it is, nevertheless, a confession that the instability of the Hongkong currency is not the blessing some would have us believe.

"By the way, a hitch seems to have occurred in that scheme owing to the difficulty of people at this end being unable to subscribe for the new capital issue unless permission is granted by the Treasury authorities here. Perhaps by the time this letter reaches you the difficulty will have been got over, but it is strange it was not foreseen."

[We understand that the necessary permission was obtained from the British Treasury some time back, though not at the time that our correspondent wrote.—Ed., H.D.P.]

SPORT. LAWN TENNIS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. CHINESE RECREATION CLUB "B."

This match in the Hongkong Tennis League was played on Thursday on the Queen's College ground. The College won by 67 games to 32 games. Scores:—

Kay and Forster beat Mok and Cheong, 10-1; beat Choa and Cheong, 8-3; lost to Wong and Ng, 5-6.
Crook and Ismail beat Mok and Cheong, 8-3; beat Choa and Cheong, 9-2; lost to Ng and Wong, 4-7.
Yvanovich and Runjahn beat Mok and Cheong, 8-6; beat Ng and Wong, 10-1; beat Choa and Cheong, 7-4.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Bostock's circus, which is opening its Hongkong season on Tuesday next, is presenting an all-star programme on the first night.

Of the many attractive turns, perhaps first place must be given to Maximo, the Cuban Wonder, and to Miss Lorenz, one of the most graceful trapeze artists it is possible to imagine. The Brothers Giro are responsible for a wonderful balancing act, concluding with a thrilling "slide for life." The Kirk trio are herculean equilibrists. It is not too much to say that the Kirks have created a new standard in their line.

Bostock's fame has not been gained only by their animals and wonder-workers, for attached to the Circus are over half a dozen clowns, each an adept in the art of laughter-making. "Spuds" who is the "tailor" of the clowns, can do more dexterous turns on a pair of stilts than many another clown can do on his natural props.

HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS. TRAGIC END OF A VISIT TO TOWN.

A Chinese villager came to Hongkong to see the sights of the city. He brought with him a certain amount of money, which, he thought, would be sufficient for his needs. He stayed in Hongkong till he had nearly exhausted his wealth, and then, finding himself homeless and friendless, purchased a ticket to Macao with the last few dollars he had left. When the *Sui Tak* reached the Sulphur Channel he jumped over-board, with the evident intention of drowning his sorrows. The Captain of the vessel, however, stopped the ship, and rescued the would-be suicide, who was then brought to Hongkong and given into the custody of the Police.

Yesterday he was charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with attempting to commit suicide.

Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that the man was homeless and friendless and that he was suffering from *berri-berri*.

Mr. Hutchison administered a warning and ordered the Police to give the man \$3 out of the Poor-box with which to purchase a passage back to his village.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BRIBERY. JAPANESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Some time ago two Japanese sailors, employed on the *Toson Maru*, were arrested for attempting to smuggle 165 taels of opium, valued at \$2,310, into the Colony.

Revenue officer Wildin and two Chinese assistants, acting on information, went on board the vessel when she arrived in Hongkong, and searched the store-room in the presence of the two men. It is alleged that one of the men offered \$200 to a Chinese Revenue Officer not to prosecute.

The men were arrested, and at the adjourned hearing of the case at the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Hutchison committed them for trial at the next Criminal Session on the charge of bribery.

As the defendants were led away one of the men exclaimed: "We will be discharged by the Supreme Court."

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE CITY. LARGE QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY STOLEN.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place at No. 8, Hillier Street, early on Thursday.

It appears that two men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, effected an entry into the house. The occupant, a Chinese woman was sleeping in bed at the time, and the men woke her up. The armed robber pointed a revolver at her and demanded the key of a box, which he thereupon handed to his confederate. This man opened the box and stole money and jewellery to the value of \$1,750. The men, it is alleged, then forced the woman to drink a cup of tea which contained drugs, and when she had complied with the order and fell unconscious, the marauders made their escape.

TWICE BANISHED. TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT FOR CHINESE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with larceny in the New Territories and with returning from banishment.

Defendant, it was stated, was first banished in 1912 for five years. At the expiry of his term he returned to the Colony and attempted to commit a robbery in conjunction with other bad characters. Another banishment order for ten years was made out against him, but he returned a few weeks ago and committed a larceny in the New Territories, where he was arrested.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour on the charge of larceny and to twelve months' imprisonment for returning from banishment, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE BUFFS

I am told that the Buffs feel that they should be allowed to participate in the triumphal march of the London Troops through the City, (says "Beachcomber in the Daily Express"). The Buffs urge in support of their claim this well-known fact that they are the direct descendants of the London trained bands, that they enjoy the privilege of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets, drums beating, and colours flying, and that for a considerable period during the war they formed part of one of the London divisions.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS. (ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WALKERMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

TRANSFERS.
No. 456 Co-Sergeant Major F. L. Cooke is transferred from "A" Co. to "B" Co., dated June 13th, 1919.
No. 633 Pte. O. I. Ellis, is transferred from "B" Co. to the Engineer Co., dated June 13th, 1919.

LEAVE.
Lieut. Col. A. O. Lang, "B" Co., is granted 15 months' leave, from July 10th, 1919.

Pte. E. Howard, Mounted Section, is granted 9 months' leave, from July 3rd, 1919.

Gnr. K. Brayshaw, Artillery Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from June 12th, 1919.

Pte. A. A. Claxton, "A" Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from June 7th, 1919.

Gnr. F. M. H. Holman, Artillery Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from June 12th, 1919.

Pte. T. E. Pearce, "B" Co., is granted 4 months' leave, from July 8th, 1919.

Pte. N. Drummond, "B" Co., is granted 10 months' leave, from July 1st, 1919.

Pte. W. Peters, Machine-gun Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from June 12th, 1919.

Spr. E. M. Raymond, Engineer Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from July 4th, 1919.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.
King's Park Range is allotted to the 2nd Punjab from June 20th to July 4th, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, Sundays excluded.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.
PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.
Monday, June 18th:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. full drill, with the exception of new Layers' class.

Tuesday, June 17th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. new Layers' class.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. new Layers' class.

Thursday, June 19th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. new Layers' class.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. new Layers' class.

Friday, June 20th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. full drill, with the exception of new Layers' class.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. new Layers' class.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN E. HALL.
PARADES.
The whole Company will parade at Murrays Parade Ground for Instruction, at 5.15 p.m., on Friday, June 20th, and every alternate Friday at the same hour and place until further orders. Dress, drill order (shorts and puttees).

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.
Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. instructors at Belcher's, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, June 18th. All new recruits are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Prodigious" (1/2) rating. Officer on duty: Lieut. Marley.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WALKERMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.
"A" COMPANY.

Monday, June 16th:—
6.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, June 17th:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, June 18th:—
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters, T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Friday, June 20th:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.
Monday, June 16th:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 guns, at Kennedy Road Range, T.E.T. (Musketry) Grouping with Miniature ammunition.

Friday, June 20th:—
5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 guns, at Kowloon Dock, T.E.T. (Musketry). Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

SIGNALING SECTION.
Tuesday, June 17th:—
5.15 p.m. at Headquarters, T.E.T. Rifle, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their tests: Privates P. Tangap and Mugford.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BRAUN.
STRENGTH.
Cadet W. C. Winterbottom joined on the 6th instant and is posted to Section 2.

Cadet K. Wilson, joined on the 6th instant and is posted to Section 2.

LEAVE.
Lanuch will leave Blako Pier on Wednesday, 18th instant, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. SKEWELL, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, June 13th, 1919.

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A Rooms with Furniture. Bachelors preferred.
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
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"IDDESLEIGH" 4, Bowen Road, for three months September, October and November.
Apply to—
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
4, Queen's Road Central.
[874]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$30,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on June 15th, 1919.
The amount of Specie to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on June 17th, 1919.
Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 40 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contractors entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.M.I., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [875]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2912.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, 70-DAY (SATURDAY), June 14th, 1919,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
(Old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets, and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overman etc. Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Steeds, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 14th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY June 17th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS,
Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Desks, Chairs, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Crockery, and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Bed Steeds, Clocks, Cooking Stoves, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloth, Hat Stand and Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [848]

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TRIPLE EXPANSION STEAM ENGINE with Condenser and Pump, alternating current, generator with switch-board and cables, all in perfect condition, for \$2000, 100 c.c. oil.
For further particulars apply—
THE SIAM ELECTRICITY CO., LTD.,
Bangkok.
[883]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
MR. A. N. MARUVEVALA has
Discontinued Partnership by mutual consent as
from May 1st, 1919.
The undersigned are not responsible for
any debts incurred by him.
P. D. GOTLA & CO.,
Hongkong, June 9th, 1919. [863]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by
the above pharmacy at 33, Queen's
Road Central, will on 15th June next be
transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take
over the stocks, proprietary medicines and
prescriptions repeated will on and after the
date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed
at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [833]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO. Shipchangers,
Naval Contractors and General Pro-
viders, have this day REMOVED from Nos.
18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their
new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Voeux
Road Central (opposite to west corner of the
Central Market) Telephone 308.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours
of business will be as follows:—
GENERAL STORE 9.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT Saturdays 9.30 A.M.
and Warehouse 10 to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
(including Saturdays)
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
5 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.
Such Public holidays as are observed by
us, same hours as on Sundays.
No Medicines can be obtained after
closing hours, as above.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [849]

K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF IVORY, SANDALWOOD,
MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND SILVER
WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [815]

WANTED.

A Reliable Experienced EXPORT MAN,
capable of taking charge of Export
Department. State experience and apply
in writing to—
Box No. 871,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[871]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Voeux Road Central.
[797]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent
condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[869]

TO LET.

NO. 105, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[823]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[434]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong and Hankow
Roads.
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been com-
pletely renovated and refurbished, is now up-
to-date in every respect and under English
Management.
Outside under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families.
Application to—
J. H. O'BERRY,
Proprietor.
[106]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale,
to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of
June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office
of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by
Order of His Excellency the OFFICER
ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One
Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a
CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor
of His Majesty the KING, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upset Price
1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	101	101	101	101	101	101
3	102	102	102	102	102	102
4	103	103	103	103	103	103
5	104	104	104	104	104	104
6	105	105	105	105	105	105
7	106	106	106	106	106	106
8	107	107	107	107	107	107
9	108	108	108	108	108	108
10	109	109	109	109	109	109
11	110	110	110	110	110	110
12	111	111	111	111	111	111
13	112	112	112	112	112	112
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20	119	119	119	119	119	119
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25	124	124	124	124	124	124
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28	127	127	127	127	127	127
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38	137	137	137	137	137	137
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99	198	198	198	198	198	198
100	199	199	199	199	199	199

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.
40

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "VENEZUELA", VOY. 12-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above-mentioned
Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their Cargo will be landed
at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and
stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Export Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on June 16th, at 10 o'clock.
All Claims must be presented within a
month of the Steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.
No Claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after June 16th, will
be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1919. [870]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COX, TRINITY,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about JULY
5th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
Vessel, when available, secured before depar-
ture from Hongkong.
Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangements) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Rome and there transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseille and
London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. B. Co.,
Post Box 114,
82, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD.
[81]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
DRY
GINGER-
ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC,
DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which
has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.
Pints, \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits, 70 cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS
TEL. 436 [18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C

"THE TREATY MUST BE UPHELD":

"NO CHANGE AFFECTING THE PRINCIPLES IS POSSIBLE":

GERMANY'S FINAL REPLY BY JUNE 18TH.

BRITAIN TO PUNISH MURDERERS OF ARMENIANS.

GENERAL KOLTCHAK'S REPLY TO THE ALLIED NOTE.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

DETAILS OF APPLICATION MIGHT BE ALTERED.

PARIS, June 14th.

A Havas message says:—

The Allies are not inclined to modify the German Treaty. The details of application might be altered, but no change affecting the principles is possible.

M. Clemenceau is opposed to changes in the principles, although it is believed he will consent to some modification of details in the method of carrying out certain provisions.

The French realize that their credit will be immeasurably strengthened in foreign markets if it is known that, under the Peace Treaty, Germany will pay France 125 milliard francs in the next ten years. Just as Germany's financial position will be relieved if foreign bankers knew the Germans' liabilities.

THE COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

PARIS, June 14th.

A large number of new Commissioners are examining the German counter-proposals.

The strongest protest concerns Upper Silesia.

The Germans allege their inability to carry out the reparation clauses if they lose the Silesian Mines as well as the Saar mines.

The Germans also emphasize that they should be given a mandate for their principal Colonies.

THE UPPER SILESIAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, June 14th.

According to French diplomatic circles, the general line on the Upper Silesian frontier will not be changed, but several rectifications will be made affecting some villages containing a few thousand inhabitants. A special Commission is examining the question.

THE SAAR VALLEY.

As regards the Saar Valley and the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, there will be no alteration in the original clauses of the draft Treaty.

TOTAL INDEMNITY MAY BE FIXED.

The Council of Four may perhaps fix, but only approximately, the total amount of indemnity to be demanded from Germany under the head of "Reparations."

NO DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS AMONG THE ALLIES.

The discussion during the last two days has shown that no difference of views exists among the Allies, who are unanimously of the opinion that the terms of the Treaty must be upheld.

FIVE DAYS TO ACCEPT THE TREATY.

It is hoped that the reply to the German counter-proposals will be handed to the Delegation on June 15th. The Germans will be given a minimum of three, and a maximum of five, days to announce their acceptance or non-acceptance.

A PROTEST FROM POLAND.

PARIS, June 14th.

M. Paderewski has protested to the Council of Four against any changes in the Silesian settlement.

According to the *Echo de Paris*, certain suggestions made by Mr. Lloyd George regarding the frontier of Upper Silesia may perhaps be adopted.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

PARIS, June 14th.

According to *Le Matin*, President Wilson, after examining in detail the German counter-proposals, declared:

"Our Treaty violates none of my principles. I should not hesitate to confess it if I thought otherwise, and try to retrieve the error, but the Treaty which we have drawn up is entirely in accord with my Fourteen Points."

A DENIAL BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Prime Minister's attention has been called to Mr. McNeill's question, cabled yesterday. He authorizes a denial that he had any communication of the nature indicated with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Arthur Henderson, or that any pressure by persons with political or financial influence had been brought to bear on him to modify the Peace Terms in a manner favourable to Germany.

AMERICAN SENATE WANTS THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

The Senate has passed a resolution requesting the State Department to furnish the Senate with a copy of the text of the German Treaty.

The Senate has ordered an investigation as to how certain copies of the draft reached New York, as some Senators have alleged.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE ANOTHER COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, June 14th.

Lord Curzon informed the Association of the Chambers of Commerce that he is appointing a Committee to discuss the present means of protecting British trading interests abroad.

The Committee will discuss the means whereby solidarity of British interests may be maintained.

It is understood that all questions of the basis on which British Chambers of Commerce shall be established in foreign countries will be considered.

INDIA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

REFORM BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill, said that the best way of overcoming difficulties of caste and education was by representative institutions. This measure was transitional, but if they passed it and modified it till it became a great statute, they would launch India on the road to responsible self-government.

The Bill passed its second reading unanimously and will be referred to a select joint Committee from both Houses.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED ON FIRM MEASURES.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Shortt, who asserted that the Police Union had broken the agreement entered into in August, and was associated with an extremist policy, stated that the Government had definitely decided that the present state of things could not continue.

The Government would set up a statutory body under which every policeman would be entitled to take his grievance to the highest authority. The members of the Force would be called from the Police Union. The men insisting on remaining would cease to be policemen.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. PRESENT SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the Whitson adjournment, Sir Donald Maclean opened the debate on the present situation as regards the peace terms, also on the question of British and Allied respective military operations in Russia.

Apart from the unavoidable action in the Archangel and Murmansk regions, he contended that it was a huge mistake to continue with the present undefined policy of intervention there.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

He liked to ask whether the import of food into Germany was unrestricted.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, interrupting, said that very large quantities of food were being sent there by the Supreme Economic Council. Any country might send food there, and could receive goods from Germany. Allied countries were, however, at present forbidden to trade with Germany in certain commodities, but the import of food was not limited, except to the extent of Germany's capacity to pay.

Sir Donald Maclean, concluding, hoped the blockade would be removed as speedily as possible.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS APPROACHING A CLIMAX.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Sir Donald Maclean and other speakers, invited the House to extend its generous and clear confidence to the representatives of the British nation in Paris. The negotiations were approaching that climax which always arrived just before the settlement was reached.

He submitted that the question of the publication of any peace negotiations and documents should be left entirely in the hands of the representatives—who were endeavouring to reach the goal of a speedy peace.

WINDING UP AFFAIRS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

As regards Russia, we were endeavouring to wind up our affairs in North Russia, which, we hoped, would become self-supporting before the end of the summer. Then we would be enabled to come away having honourably discharged our duty to those people.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS.

Our troops in the Caucasus were hundreds of miles from the enemy. They would be stationed there until it had been decided what the future of the Caucasus would be, in connection with the general peace settlement.

SYMBOL OF BRITISH SYMPATHY IN SIBERIA.

We had only two battalions in Siberia who were hundreds of miles from the fighting. They were stationed at Omsk, the seat of the Government, as a symbol of British sympathy.

He referred to his recent warning against the basing of exaggerated hopes on General Koltchak's advance. The recent considerable set-back in the southern sector of the advance had become more pronounced, but he pointed out that, on a wide front, thinly held, the lines must swing backward and forward.

GENERAL KOLTCHAK MAY NOT REACH MOSCOW.

Mr. Churchill deprecated the newspaper suggestion that General Koltchak would reach the gates of Moscow shortly. He was hundreds of miles distant, and it was not expected the gates would be reached at all. We had furnished no men, but only munitions and equipment, for General Koltchak's operations.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO OMSK GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Churchill defended the financial support being given to the Omsk Government, as an obligation of honour, seeing that we called it into existence, and for our aid, at a necessary moment.

BRITAIN NOT INVOLVED IN POLISH OPERATIONS.

We were not involved in the Polish operations, except that, if they prospered, our withdrawal from North Russia would be facilitated, and we should not have to enter into elaborate operations to safeguard the civil populations' interests.

Broadly speaking, the numbers of British troops in Siberia and North Russia equalled the United States' force.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA.

Since the Armistice, the British casualties in all parts of Russia were: Killed, 13 officers and 118 men; wounded, 14 officers and 133 men; and, missing, 2 officers and 28 men.

He ridiculed the idea that such a number of casualties in seven months represented operations likely to drain away British energies or resources, and commit us to vast overseas journeys into the heart of Russia. (Cheers.)

MUNITIONS SUPPLIED TO ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS.

After saying that the cost of the operations in Russia largely arose in connection with the European war, Mr. Churchill stated that the production value of the munitions supplied to General Koltchak and General Denikin probably did not exceed £20,000,000, but the disposal value in consequence of the termination of the war was much less. Arrangements had been made for payment by a possible future Russian Government.

ALLIED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Churchill deprecated the exaggerated talk about pouring out blood and money on the Russian expeditions. Everything we had been definitely decided on policy toward Russia.

The operations were being carried out, not on British policy, but on Allied policy, in connection with the other Powers, all of whom were constantly watching the matters. (Cheers.)

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Government has handed over the destroyers *Am Swordman*, *Tattoo*, *Stalwart*, *Second* and *Tasmania* to Australia.

The *Anzac* Squadron leader. The others are destroyers of the latest type. The terms on which these were handed over have not been disclosed. The Australian Navy man and maintain them.

BOLSHEVISM.

GENERAL KOLTCHAK'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

PARIS, June 14th.

General Koltchak's reply to the Allied Note has been received. It is, in the main, satisfactory. He makes reservations as regards the Allies' insistence on the convocation of a constituent Assembly and the recognition of the independence of the new States formed out of Tsarist Russia with approval of the Allies.

BRITISH TANKS SOUTH RUSSIA.

PARIS, June 14th.

The War Office says that British tanks have been in South Russia with very effective results.

BOLSHEVIST IN THE ARMY.

DEFERRED.

EXETER, May 20th.

In the upper reaches of the Sar River, General Ulatov, for the left column of the Bolshevik Army, consisting of a division of infantry and a division of cavalry, General Ulatov took the infantry division prisoner, secured a score of guns, many machines and all the supply trains.

FRENCH LABOUR BOULES.

ASSUMING VARIOUS POSITIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 14th.

A Havas message says the strike situation in France is assuming various positions. The sub-way workers, omnibus and tram-car employees' striking work, thus paralysing traffic. The Prefecture of Police estimates the number of strikers at 10, but the Secretaries of the Unions insist that 250,000 would be correct computation of the strike city and suburbs.

NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, June 14th.

A number of Munition Councils have appealed to the Government to remain calm, as the strikers are proceeding in a very haphazard manner.

COAL MINES DISTURBED.

The coal mines in the department of Nord and Pas de Calais have been disturbed.

AUSTRALIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

TO RETURN HOME SHORTLY.

LONDON, June 14th.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth Government, in a speech to Australian soldiers, said that he intended to leave for Australia by the end of June.

It is understood that all arrangements have been made for the departure of the Australian Delegation.

RUMANIA.

SATISFACTORY ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SITUATION.

PARIS, June 14th.

Reuter learns there is general continued improvement in the economic situation in Rumania. Steamers are regularly sailing between England and Rumania, and locomotives and railway material are being despatched. The military situation is excellent.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

TURKISH CRIMINALS TO BE PUNISHED BY BRITAIN.

MALTA, June 13rd.

Sixty-six Turkish prisoners arrived here to-day under a strong military escort. The greatest reticence is being observed regarding their names, but it is known that they comprise practically all the Ministers of the old régime who were responsible for the Armenian massacres, deportations and other crimes and intrigues.

THE "OAKS."

WON BY "BAYUDA."

LONDON, June 14th.

The "Oaks" resulted as follows:— Bayuda (J. Childs) 1 Roseway (Donoghue) 2 Maple Durham (Hulme) 3. Ten ran. Won by 1½ lengths, half a length dividing second and third.

THE BETTING.

The betting was as follows:— Bayuda 100 to 7 Roseway 4 to 7 Maple Durham 25 to 1. The place betting was as follows:— Bayuda 6 to 4 Maple Durham 3 to 1.

CRICKET AT HOME.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT THE M.C.C.

LONDON, June 14th.

At Lords, the Australians beat the M.C.C. by ten wickets.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 14th.

The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

SIMLA, June 14th.

The village of Badhber, south of Peshawar, was suspected of harbouring bad characters, and was surrounded by our cavalry. Several arrests were made. Afghan troops are still active on the Peshawar Border.

Nadir Khan has reached Matun with Afghan troops and tribesmen. He incited the rise of Afghans and then betrayed them.

The *lashkars* at Derajat are reported to be dispersing, but Azil, a post 15 miles north of Tank, was attacked by Bhattannis and Mahsuds.

The situation at Zhob has improved, but gangs of tribesmen are still about, and the locality remains unsettled.

WITHDRAWAL OF AFGHAN TROOPS.

The Afghans, who dispersed to a near-by village, are reported to be returning in small parties to Jallalabad.

Since air raids have ceased, the Afghani outlaws and other bad characters have established themselves at Kajubi, south of Jamrud.

They made some minor raids in the Peshawar District.

The withdrawal of Afghan troops from Peshawar has commenced, presumably on receipt of orders to cease fighting.

Our Trench column is continuing its punitive measures on offending Wazir villages.

A special column reached Jandols on June 14th unopposed.

The garrison is well and only sustained a few casualties. They severely punished the enemy with rifle and gunfire.

TREES AS RADIO TOWERS DURING WAR.

IMPORTANT WIRELESS DISCOVERY.

EVERY ACORN A "RECEIVER."

Discovery that every tree is a potential wireless tower was announced recently by Major-General Squier, chief signal officer of the U.S.A. Army, revealing the story of how, while hostilities were on shore and afloat, the American army with a string of stations using tree tops as antennae, read messages from ships at sea and the principal radio stations. General Squier made his disclosure in a paper read before the Physical Society of America, meeting at the United States Bureau of Standards. Afterwards he took the scientists out into the woods near the Bureau and demonstrated a portable field laboratory erected there for experiments in development of the discovery. He showed how Nature's wireless tower was nothing more than a tall tree, preferably eucalyptus, with a small wire netting spread below and an insulated wire hanging from a spike driven near the top.

The paper, which discussed the phenomenon in technical detail, described how the General began experiments in 1904 with a view to using growing trees as antennae, his attention having been attracted to the subject by the discovery during army manoeuvres at camp Atascadero, California, that telegraph and telephone buzzers, inoperative with ordinary grounding because of the dry season and unusual character of the soil, became operative when connected with the trunk or roots of a tree.

Like the underground wireless developed for the navy by James H. Rogers, the tree top radio has been used with perfect results so far only in receiving, but also has been used successfully for transmission over short distances. Radio telephonic messages have been received through trees, transmitted by them into Washington and there transferred to the wire system.

From the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil, said General Squier, "it becomes a 'detector' and a 'receiver' of electro-magnetic waves, and the marvellous properties of this receiver, through agencies at present entirely unknown to us, are such as to vitalise the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. In the power of multiplying plant cells, it may, indeed, be called an incomparable amplifier."

"From this angle of view, we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors and radiators of the long electro-magnetic waves as used in the radio art."

"For our present purpose we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organised piece of living earth to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes."

BOLSHEVISM AND ITS CRAZY GOSPEL.

LENIN ON "REVOLUTION AND THE STATE."

[BY MRS. CECIL CHESTERTON.]

WARSAW. The translation into Polish of Lenin's "Revolution and the State" has created a considerable sensation in Warsaw. It has not yet appeared in English, and I am glad to have this opportunity of setting forth the basis of Bolshevism as laid down by its creator.

"The book is an amusing one. Lenin begins with an attack not on capitalism and capitalists, but on present-day Socialists, on the ground that they have betrayed the cause by seeking to increase the power of the State instead of working to demolish it. The accusation is supremely unexpected. He overturns, in fact, the whole doctrine of Socialism as preached in England and Germany. He accuses Mr. Sidney Webb and the Fabians of having fostered 'a bastard form of Socialism' and denounces the German and the English Social Democrats for having hindered the class-war by 'bolstering up the institution of the State created to maintain the artificial divisions of property.'"

Victory in the class-war, he says, will destroy all aggregations of wealth and hand over the means and instruments of production to the people.

To support State ownership of railways, State control of industry, work for State interference or direction, is to betray the class-war, whose end is to create a free community of people who will own the whole world—Asia equally with Europe, New York or Cape Town. The State, says Lenin, always prevents the expression of the people's will. It is a machinery set up for that purpose by the bourgeois to exploit the workers; only by its destruction can the people rule. That destruction is the aim and end of the class-war as originally defined.

And now Lenin insists that for the State to own the wealth of the country is to make that country bond, not free; that the class-war aims at the shattering of all social government.

It is quite obvious from a study of "Revolution and the State" that the working out of his doctrine, appalling in its gross simplicity, necessitating the most revolting cruelty, the most barbarous acts, affects him no more than the demonstration of a proposition in geometry. The class-war, as he wages it, has passed the frontiers of Russia. He calmly contemplates the inclusion of the whole world in the struggle.

At this point the volume ends. The author explains that "It is most important to work for the revolution, not to write about it." He leaves untouched the question of how the revolutionaries are to obtain supplies during a period of wholesale destruction. —*Express*.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief." **DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS** have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

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SAWY, PEACH & SONS, 694 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

After the march of the Anzacs through London on April 25th the Lord Mayor entertained between 400 and 500 of the troops and a number of distinguished Australians and other guests at luncheon at the Mansion House.

The health of the King having been drunk, the Lord Mayor proposed the toast, of "Australia and the Australian Troops," and extended to the visitors a very hearty welcome. He said deeply appreciated the honour he had in taking the salute as the troops marched past the Mansion House, and knew that that honour would be appreciated also by the citizens of London. He said this country, he added, was a "favoured" one, never for what we owe to the Australian soldier, not only for what he has done in the greatest of all wars, but for the inspiration he has given and the example he has shown by his presence on the battlefields of Europe. The story of the Australian Army is one of the marvels of history. You have seen it from the other end of the world to fight in a war which is only yours, because it was in the Old Country's. (Cheer.) Yet in that war you have made your name as a proverb for the highest men ever shown on the battlefield. It is the glory of the Australians that they have never been broken. Fighting here thousands of miles from home, in defence of countries which few of you have seen, it is not conceivable that you could have done more nobly if the war had been on your own soil and if your children had been threatened with strife and humiliation." They had fought away from Gallipoli, he added, reputation as fighting men that could have been enhanced, and that reputation had been tested and maintained a hundred times in the battle of the Wurm front.

These things were not mere expressions of what we in England felt they were the plain facts with which they would deal. They would take it with them to their own magnificent grey and immortal military name to their country's pride of national achievement. He thanked them for the gift of the City of London for that, they were meaning had done, and for new meaning which they had given the name of the British Empire. (Cheer.)

Mr. W. M. Hughes, P. Minister of the Australian Commons, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the significant fact that the overwhelming majority of those present were sprung from the same stock as ourselves, had travelled over 12,000 miles to battle against the enemy of British Empire, of civilisation, and of liberty. No danger had been to graunt them, and they had never failed to do their part. Anzac Day was a which would be remembered as long as Australia should last, for on that day the nation of Australia was born by the valour and heroism of the men who landed at Gallipoli. He held on, and did that a from the military point of view, was considered impossible. (Cheers.) I had kept on doing that which was possible, and though in the end I tired, that retreat was more glorious than a hundred victories. In the deed of Anzac Day and in the record of the men that followed they not only showed to the world the manner of man the Australian was, but they set an example to the world. A mould into which every Australian recruit who left his shores was poured. They who had died had died gloriously, they had died believing that the day which they fought was a good day, and that the cause was a good cause. They carried that to victory some of them returned home to victory some of them returned home to victory on her feet. They entered the light not only for England, but for the world over.

That which was to be possible had come to pass. The man who held himself up as the agent of God, and said that the Deeds would be through his mouth, was now outcast, having abandoned his mission. Germany's fleets had been sunk to that of Britain, to the British, but for which there would be no sea, no Britain, no France, no victory. (Cheers.) Much had been said of the Australians, and it was not for nothing that they had been so highly praised, and more was not enough that they had earned the praise of the Lord Mayor of London and of men like Marshal Foch, they had earned the right, in themselves, to small nations, to fight side with the great. The military nations had come back after five years of awful experience. They would return, Australia determined to hold all that had won. They must not be robbing those things for which they had fought, and for which 60,000 of them had died. "We must keep our country might." "In order that we may keep our country might. We must keep Australia for ourselves, living our own life in our own building up on that sure and lasting foundation of our own race a nation that is to come is destined to be a great one because it has been chosen to retain it. As France won the Rhine, so we must have a good one. Those islands near our home ours, or if not ours at any rate, early ours that the difference between a freehold and a freehold tenure is a matter of which laws in profession can spend hours in professing." (Cheers.)

Lieut.-General John Monash, who also responded to the press, had taken part at Gallipoli. April 25th was another great day in England as it was fought on a year ago. Two brigades to the north and one to the south. The 13th and 15th brigades were re- captured. The signal had not been sufficient advance of the Germans had been made and it was two Australian brigades to the situation. If they

(Continued on next column.)

BY H. C. FERRARY.

"Ours is the only Navy that has vessels like this. We made bogeys for ourselves during the war of the German "submarine cruisers," but nothing Germany produced came within miles of the British E boats as under-water miracles.

Five minutes ago we were steaming along on the surface. Eerie fires were flaming under the Yarrow water-tube boilers. A full head of steam was passing to the turbines and driving the 340 feet of shaped steel along at a speed that a battleship of twenty years ago thought was going. Now there are no fires on the surface, only eddying clouds of steam and fume. There is no movement in the turbines; only the soft purr of electric engines as they keep us gently moving at about a couple of knots. And the finger on the depth indicator points to fifty feet. There is no sign of us up there on the surface.

This sudden and effective shutting off of the steam power is a thing so near to a miracle that even now that I have seen it done it still seems incredible. Only those who have stood in stockholds, who know the immense heat and the immense force generated there, can really appreciate the magnitude of this so rapid dispersal of the power that is coaxed out of water-tube boilers with roaring furnaces. A boat on the surface is as much other than a vessel as a vessel is other than a ship. The smokestacks, funnels and funnels of yellow, blue, summer of oil fumes or a pall of thick smoke comes as the stoking varies. Three thin masts stand up at intervals along the deck, and on the bridge, twenty-five feet above the waterline, stand the captain and the navigating officer, passing orders down a voice pipe to the glazed-in wheel-house just under their feet.

DIVING STATIONS.

It only takes two words to alter all that. The captain calls down "Diving stations." A moment later one of the funnels begins to lie down on its side, and the opening it leaves is automatically covered by a airtight cap that is clamped into position by great iron fingers without apparently any human agency whatever. The other funnel goes down similarly, and meantime the three masts are telescoping themselves into the interior of the submarine, again without being touched by any of the crew

Word is passed to the captain that all is ready. He clambers down from the bridge through a manhole and pulls the watertight flap after him. Down again he goes, the flap closing behind him. The flap—and at a bound he is on the round pedestal at the foot of the periscope, watching the world outside through the little eyepiece.

I heard him give orders to flood one or two lower decks. I waited for a moment when I could say, "Ah! we are diving." That moment never came. My eyes, roving round the myriad pipes, depths, wheels, and dials that inhabit the interior of the submarine, lighted suddenly on the deep indigo water that lay a few feet of submersion. That was the first sinking I had that had moved downwards at all. If you have ever been in one of the lower cabins of a cross-Channel steamer with no portholes, you have felt quite as much submerged as I felt at that moment.

NOT MUCH PICNIC.

A K'boat is too big and complex a thing to do "crash dives," to be "all out" on the surface one minute and a few seconds later to be heading precipitately downwards, every hatch fastened and all superfluous deck gear stowed away.

After we had gone down some distance I went through to the engine-room, but the boiler-room, of course, could only be visited while we were moving on the surface. There are two boilers, face to face, with about ten feet between them, most of which space is occupied by a tangle of pipes and pumps and gear. The hum of the forced draught fans, the hiss of the furnaces, as they flick up the spray of oil that shoots into them from the nozzles of the feed pipes makes conversation difficult. The engineering equivalent of the power of 15,000 horses is in the making, but there is no shovelling of coal, no dingling open of furnace doors; no red glimmer heaps on the floor. It all looks very simple and safe. But . . . The K'boats are low in the water. The tops of their funnels are easily below the level of high-running seas. In bad weather on patrol many a time tons of water have poured down into the furnaces, driving the flames out into the boiler space, so that the heat that had to crumple in corners and out of reach of the angry licks and plunges back to the work of coaxing the fires to burn again with the water up to their knees and up to their waists. There is not much picnic about that sort of thing.—*Daily Express*.

DEGREES FOR GROCERS.

The recently published annual report of the Institute of Certificated Grocers stated that the University of London had proposed the establishment of a faculty of commerce to encourage studies in all branches of distribution, and ultimately to grant some sort of a degree in this faculty, and the institute was doing what it could to promote the proposal. Sir Daniel McCabe, who welcomed the delegates to the city, said everyone in the trade should be properly educated. Chemists and druggists had to pass some examinations, and surely it was important for them it was more important for grocers, who fed the people.

and failed that day it was a certainty the Germans would have been in possession of Amiens in three or four days, and would have separated the French and British armies. Anything might then have happened. In his opinion, it marked the crisis of the whole war, and it was one of the finest feats of arms the Australians have ever performed. For the first three months of the fighting here the Australians, he added, was very hard, and nothing in the history of the war would equal their feats during the last forty days, when their efforts were crowned with victory after victory. (Cheers.)



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highly prized. It is a thing to be proud of, and it is
neglecting it, a woman extracts a penalty for every
neglect and human failing, and women have to
pay the penalty for neglect of the hair in the
form of a faded, untidy, and unattractive
appearance. The hair is the crown of the head,
and it is the glory of the face. It is the
first thing that catches the eye, and it is the
last thing that remains in the memory.

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the hair is the glory of the face. It is the
first thing that catches the eye, and it is the
last thing that remains in the memory.

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STATE CONTROL OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

NATIONALISATION OF PLANT.

Important proposals relating to the
future of electric power supply in Great
Britain are made in a report signed by
a number of chairmen of the different
sections of the Advisory Council to the
Ministry of Reconstruction. Dr. Addison
laid before the chairmen a number
of Committee reports upon different
aspects of the electric power supply
question, and asked them to advise whether
electric power should be generated on a
national system, and if so, whether
current should be supplied at a uniform
rate for all areas; whether distribution
should be nationally controlled, and if
so to what extent; and what form of
administrative machinery would be appropriate
to a national system. The
report of the chairmen recommends:

- 1.—That electric power should be generated on a national system.
- 2.—That the creation of large generating stations be taken in hand at once.
- 3.—That generating plant should be nationalised.
- 4.—That distribution should be left in the hands of such of the present agencies as are efficient and progressive.
- 5.—That an Electricity Board be formed, with six members of proved business experience.

The report is signed by Sir Henry Birchmore (president), Mr. Arthur Allen, Sir Clarendon Hyde, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Mr. Leslie Scott; and Mr. Lionel Hitchens attaches a dissentient memorandum.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The summary of the report issued through the Press Bureau states that the chairmen were strongly of opinion that electric power should be generated on a national system, but they thought that the administrative system recommended by the Williamson Committee was too complex (particularly with regard to the methods of finance proposed) to operate with the celerity and uniformity necessary to take advantage of the opportunity of promoting a comprehensive system of electric power supply throughout the United Kingdom on the termination of the war. It seemed to them essential that the creation of large generating stations should be taken in hand at once, and that adequate provision for the development of backward areas, especially having regard to the desirability of increased use of electric power for agricultural purposes, should be made upon a national scale forthwith. They accordingly came to the conclusion that any efficient system for the development of electrical generation and main-line transmission in the United Kingdom must be not only a national system, but a single unified system under State regulation, in the financing of which the State would participate on a large scale. It should however, be framed, and administered throughout, not on a commercial basis, and not in any sense upon Civil Service lines. They believed that upon this footing it should be possible to supply current in different areas at rates highly favourable to consumers of power. In comparison with present rates, and at the same time to provide for interest upon capital for renewals of plant and amortisation, and allow of a balance being carried to a reserve fund. While fully sensible of the necessity of limiting to the utmost extent any further capital commitments of the State, the chairmen laid stress upon the vital importance of a full development of electric power for productive purposes. They point out that the development of such power in the United Kingdom is at present in its infancy, and that high authorities have estimated the loss incurred by the nation through failure to take full advantage of electrical progress at not less than £100,000,000 a year. On the other hand, the capital value at present invested in electric generation (as distinct from distributing) plant in the United Kingdom does not apparently exceed £45,000,000. Moreover, as most of this represents up-to-date plant, the dead-weight capital for the amortisation of which the State would have to provide on taking over all existing plant under a national scheme would not exceed £11,000,000.

GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The chairmen were, therefore, strongly in favour of the nationalisation of generating plant and the working of such plant in all districts on a national system, not being commercially practicable to supply current at a uniform rate in all areas. As regards distribution, while holding that the State should control main transmission lines, the chairmen were of opinion that in many cases the Electricity Board (who should have full discretion in the matter) would find it convenient to leave distribution in the hands of existing agencies, where such agencies were efficient and progressive. They recommended that the Electricity Board should consist of six members, selected from men of proved business capacity and expert-ence. The chairman should be appointed for a term of five years, and should receive an honorarium sufficient to attract the services of a first-class man, and the remaining members (certain of whom should retire annually) should receive the equivalent of directors' fees on a high scale. Adequate measures should be taken to preserve Parliamentary control, and the financial operations of the Board, and regulations necessary to ensure that the undertaking is managed with due regard to the interests and requirements of the public should be made by the responsible Government department.

The first duty of the Electricity Board would be to plan out a comprehensive scheme for the whole country, and by degrees to secure the development of electrical power over the whole of the United Kingdom by such methods as they might find suitable to the requirements of different areas. In order to give effect to

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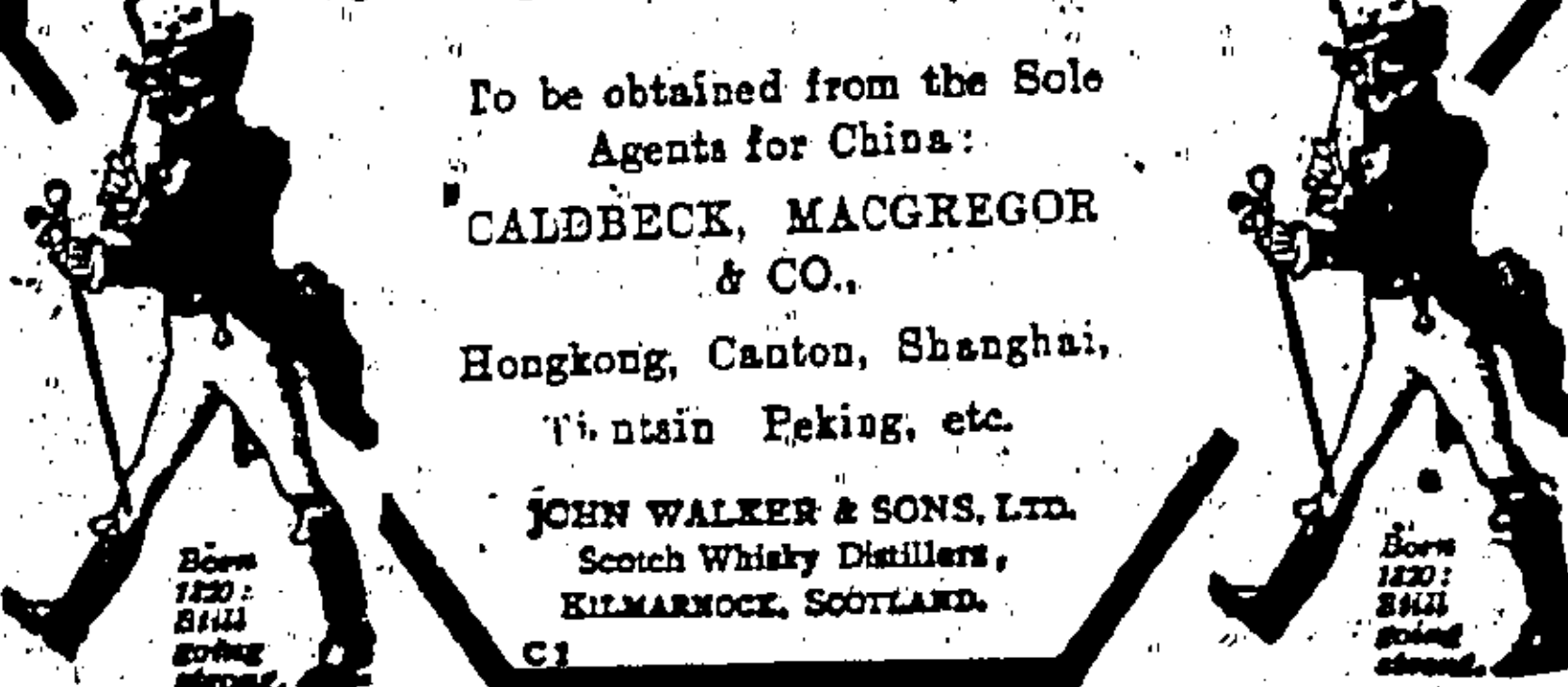
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SHANGHAI & "SINGTAO"	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th June, Dlight.
WUHAN, CHENGKOW & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th June, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"YINAY"	On 16th June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th June, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 3 P.M.

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"QUINNEBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina ...	TUESDAY, 24th June, at 11 A.M.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	...	8th July

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ARBATOON APCAR ... 13th June, 10.30 A.M. | 3rd July

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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
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KOSOKU MARU	... Sunday, 15th June.
SHINRYU MARU	... end of June.

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RANGOON MARU	... Wednesday, 25th June.
CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	... Thursday, 18th June, at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU	... Tuesday, 17th June, at 11 A.M.
TOYO MARU No. 2 (Kobe direct)	... Thursday, 18th June.
KITANO MARU	... Monday, 23rd June, at 11 A.M.
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	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June.

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